

# Christian Secretary.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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NO. 52.

## THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

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### TERMS.

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scriptions.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual

terms of advertising in this city.

Letters and communications on subjects con-

sistent with the paper, may be addressed to BURR

SMITH—post paid.

From the Baptist Missionary Magazine for March.

ASAM.

Under this head will be found a pretty full

and complete account of the mission of

the missionaries, though single handed, are laboring with

at industry. We invite particular attention to

an appeal from Mr. Barker. The circumstance

of having a single convert, as mentioned in Mr.

own's journal, is of great moment, as an evidence

of Divine approbation—as an evidence

that God has put his hand to the work. Those

prayerful hearts which Heaven is wont to bless,

now brought to bear extensively upon pagan

lands in that province, and if we labor in faith, we

may expect that our labors will be crowned with

success.

Asiam is a province under British authority, ly-

ing between Bengal and Thibet, 700 miles in

length by 70 in breadth, intersected by the Brah-

maputra and several other rivers. Our mission is

located in Upper Asiam, supposed to be a healthy

region, and one which has recently assumed some

importance from the introduction of the tea-plant,

which is now being cultivated successfully, and

to considerable extent.

### GREECE.

Communications of a highly interesting char-

acter have been received, during the last month,

from our missionaries in Greece. Mrs. Dickson

is improving in health, but without any imme-

diate prospect of a perfect restoration. The oth-

er missionaries were in usual health.

The mission at Patras is prospering; one per-

son is mentioned as having recently become a

convert. The town authorities have made a

written request to Apostolos, as agent of the

mission, to supply the public schools with

the scriptures and tracts. The communication is

made in language highly creditable to our mis-

sionary of that station. "It makes mention par-

ticularly," says Mr. Love, "of the praiseworthy

labors of the mission in that town."

Messrs. Love and Buel are in correspondence

with the Lord High Commissioner, upon the sub-

ject of furnishing on their part, certain books for

the common and other schools of that republic;

and they have received from his Excellency

through his Secretary, very gratifying assurances

of his readiness to accept the kind offices thus

offered, by recommending the books named.—

Payland's Elements of Moral Science had been

previously translated, and a benevolent individual

within a few days has placed three hundred dol-

lars at the disposal of the Board, for publishing an

edition in Modern Greek, for gratuitous distribu-

tion.

### TAVOY.

We have received from Mr. Mason a map of

the southern Tavoy, accompanied with notes upon

the same as a field of missionary labor, which will

be published in our April number. The map is

now in the hands of the engraver.

### Recent Intelligence.

SIAM.—Since the last number of the Magazine

has gone to press, intelligence has been received from

our stations, both in Asia and in other

parts of the world. Letters have been received

from Messrs. Jones, Dean and Goddard. We

are room at this time, only for the following ex-

cerpt of a letter from Mr. Dean, of the recent date

Aug. 26, 1841.

You may be interested to learn that we have

uting tracts under the supervision of Dr. Goddard,  
who goes out with him occasionally, an exercise  
which will be profitable to him in speaking the  
language, while he may afford the assistant im-

portant aid by giving countenance to his labors,

and suggesting the best mode of applying the

truth.

Yesterday was the day for our meeting in the

bazaar, and the service was conducted by the

school teacher. This was the first time he had

taken the lead of religious worship in so public a

manner, though he had often made remarks and

engaged in prayer on such occasions. He has

generally a good command of language, and has

a clear and discriminating mind, yet on this oc-

casional his efforts were a perfect failure. He took

for his text the language of Peter, "Lord save me;"

&c., which afforded a good theme for remark, and

the service was rather interesting. The failure of

the young man may do him good. The old

man who has before been alluded to, as having

been for the last six years a member of the Catho-

lic church, was at meeting yesterday as well as

last Sunday. This man having had some diffi-

culty with the Catholic priest, came to us last

Sunday week, and attended the exercises of the

day, and came the next day, and last Sabbath took

part in our prayer meeting, but was still so much

encumbered by the forms of Catholicism, that he

begged us to forgive his sins, and did not forget to

pray to "Mary, the holy mother of our Lord."

This man is capable of doing us much harm or

much good, and though we are not prepared to

promise ourselves much advantage from him, still

we are glad of an opportunity to teach him the

truth as it is in Jesus. Last week another Chi-

nan who had previously been before the church

for examination, renewed his request for baptism,

but we were not ready to encourage his reception.

MERCUR.—Mr. Brayton writes under date of

July 24, 1841—from which we make the follow-

ing extract. Mrs. Brayton had recently been

dangerously sick, but was then convalescent, with

a prospect of speedy recovery to perfect health.

My last of April 10 gave some account of our

labors up to that time. Our school commenced

May 24. We have at present 15, all of whom be-

long to Christian families, but two. Some notice

of these two, I presume will not be uninteresting.

One is Cher-klee, son of Ta-moh, the chief at Ti-

gerhead, the young man to whom I referred in

my last. At the commencement of the rains, he

told his parents he wished to go to the city to at-

tend school, adding, "I am determined to be a

Christian." His parents would not grant his re-

quest. He then said, "I must go." He embraced

the first opportunity and came. After being here

about a month, he asked for baptism, and gave

some evidence of a change, that we felt it to be our

duty to grant his request. He was accordingly

baptized June 27. He yet appears well, and we

cannot but hope and pray that he may be a bless-

ing to his father's family.

The other is a young woman belonging to a

family, who, at the commencement of the rains,

came from the Palaw district to attend school

with us during the rains. But before commencing

study, the whole family wished to go up the

Tenasserim on a visit. They did so, and for

some unknown cause, did not return, and were

opposed to having the young woman come. She,

however, withstood their opposition and came. I

suppose she never saw a book before, yet she has

learned to read well any thing we have printed.

The 11th instant she requested baptism, and gave

very clear evidence of having been born again.

The same day she, with three little girls belong-

ing to Christian families, were baptized, making

five Pgho Karens baptized here the present rains.

Our scholars are now all members of the church,

except one little boy about 5 years old.

The number of our Pgho church in this vicinity

is at present 13, called the Ka-mah-kah church.

BASSAS.—The following is an extract from a

letter from Mr. Day, dated Bexley, Oct. 4, 1841.

Mr. Day, a man of color, is preacher and school

teacher. Bexley is six miles above Edina, on the

St. John river. The school contains about thirty

scholars, and continues to be in a flourishing con-

dition. A church was about to be organized in

Bexley; the Saturday after the date of Mr. Day's

letter had been appointed for that purpose.

The natives are attentive and solemn when the

word is preached. Three head men have forbid-

den work on the Sabbath, and they are fast losing

confidence in their greges; few will vindicate

it, some have renounced it. Their courts, how-

ever, still adhere to the trial by Sassa wood.—

Sunday before last, having preached in a large

country town, on leaving for another, was fol-

lowed by a very intelligent native, who said,

"The words you speak are very good, pray all time.

When I get up, when I lay down pray, all day I

pray, when I wake night time I pray, all time my

heart cry God." At King Soldier's a few

Sabbaths since, a poor sick man wept, and

promised to turn to God; quite a number prom-

ised that they would pray to God. At Gosey's

town many promised to pray to God, some at other

places.

It may be desirable for you to know how I am

employed. When I am well enough, the trumpet

calls all the school in at sunrise; I meet it,

have worship, and catechise the children. Five

days in the week I teach six hours, preach Wed-

nesday night, and have prayers Friday night.—

Sabbath is devoted to preparation for Sabbath.—

Sabbath morning at sunrise have prayer meeting;

Sunday school at nine o'clock, preach at half past

ten in the school room, and then go out in the

country and preach in one or two country towns,

and return and preach in the school room at eight.

For the Christian Secretary.

LETTERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.—No. 5.

ON SEARCHING THE SCRIPTURES.

The Holy Scriptures being given by inspiration

of God, have special claims to our attention.—

They contain the mind and will of God as re-vealed

to man; the character of man, and the way

of salvation and eternal life through our Lord Je-

sus Christ. In many countries our fellow men

are deprived of the Bible. Many millions of peo-

ple have not received the Holy Scriptures in their

own languages, consequently, they cannot search

them. Some persons there are in every land

where Bibles are published, who are unable

to read them; but the direction given us to search

diligently this Holy Book, apply to all who have

or may have the same in their possession, and are

capable of reading. Something more is intended

in the several requirements relative to this subject

than a bare perusal of the Bible. They demand

a diligent searching of its contents, as one would

search for hidden treasures, where time was to be

allotted to the subject; where labor, perseverance

and patience were needed, and where the most

powerful inducements were prompting to the em-

ployment. What should we think of a person

who was transacting important business, who

should receive a letter, and never read it, or hav-

ing hastily read a part of it, lay it by as unwor-

thy of his notice? Would not his conduct cast

contempt upon his correspondent? How much

more inconsistent for us, accountable sinners be-

fore God, to neglect the testimony which he has

given of his Son. To let pass the opportunity of

being saved, and thus cast contempt upon the

compassion of God! In so doing, the heedless

sinner at the same time reproaches his Maker and

destroys his own soul. Yet this course is pursued

by multitudes. The Bible may be in their hous-

es, but not often in their hands. Or, if they read

it, possibly it is to gratify curiosity, rather than to

save their souls. Are there no some (I do not

say they are Christians), who plead various excu-

ses for not searching the Scriptures; they have

not time, or their health will not permit it, or they

cannot find sufficient entertainment in so doing.

Now there may be something of truth in these ex-

cuses in many cases, but they are generally as fu-

tile as the objections which a starving man might

urge that he has passed the cravings of appetite,

or that his stomach is so disordered that he can-

not relish food. So indeed might the freezing

sufferer avoid the fire and clothing because his

sensibilities are benumbed. But let us just look

at these several apologies a little.

"The person has not time." For what purpose

is time allotted him? In a few days he goes to

God to give account. He has not too much time

to prepare to meet his God. In the Bible alone

is found the direction how to do it. He has time

to read about politics, the news of the day, all

that sort of thing. Has not time! Well, he will

soon have eternity. Is his health feeble? It may

be so, and consequently he cannot endure much

mental exertion. Well, let him study his

prayer be, in proportion to his strength, devoted

to that preparation which sickness calls upon him

to be prepared for, and let all who are in health

devote their precious time to the important pur-

pose, to reading and obeying the Scriptures. Some

cannot find sufficient food for the fancies in the

Holy Scriptures. They are delighted in reading

fiction, they are quite at home in reading the pro-

ductions of unlearned men, whose writings like

themselves are without poe and without God,

who confess not that Jesus Christ is come in the

flesh. Neither is it wonderful that unlearned



and prepared to deposit his all; remarking rather roughly, that he wished his two was a twenty, he would let 'em know that a sailor had as much feeling as the best of 'em. 'Besides,' said he, 'who knows but my Kate will one day need a lift?'—*Sailor's Mag.*

**CREOLE CASE.**—Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, has forwarded to Mr. Everett, our Minister at the British Court, instructions relative to the case of the Creole. He condemns in severe terms the proceedings of the authorities at Nassau. We think that his views are partly correct and partly incorrect, and that taking the whole case, he has made it a point of more serious difference between the two nations concerned than the facts will warrant.

The authorities at Nassau were not warranted in interfering in the case of the Creole, except so far as directed by the laws under which they act, or requested by the officers of the vessel. They were not permitted by the laws of the British Empire to lend assistance to keep men in a state of slavery in British waters, by whatever means they came into those waters, unless the men were criminals in the eye of the law. On the other hand they could not lawfully take them by force from the vessel and set them at liberty, unless acting by writ of *habeas corpus*. We have not ascertained from any published account, that such writ was issued. If it was, the authorities to whom it was legally directed, could not prevent acting under it. If it was not, they were amenable for their conduct, and liable to be tried by their own tribunals.

Mr. Webster, we think, is decidedly wrong in limiting by conditions the operation of the British laws which secure liberty to all our criminals within their territories. Those laws do not affix any condition stipulating that persons who are entitled to their benefit, shall have come *purposely* within the territory.

The case which Mr. Webster puts as the strongest supposable, is one which, we apprehend, must be decided against him.

"Suppose an American vessel, with slaves lawfully on board, were to be captured by a British cruiser, as belonging to some belligerent, while the United States were at peace; suppose such prize carried into England, and the neutrality of the vessel fully made out in the proceedings in Admiralty, and a restoration consequently decreed—in such case, must not the slaves be restored exactly in the condition in which they were when the capture was made?"

We do not pretend to such intimate acquaintance with British law as Mr. Webster must possess, but our limited reading has led to the conclusion that in such a case, so soon as the slaves were brought before the civil authorities by writ of *habeas corpus*, and set free, after which the laws of England in their present state could not reduce them again to slavery. In such a case, however, there would undoubtedly be a claim for damages.

Taking the case of the Creole in any light in which it may be viewed, there cannot be any, even the slightest, cause for war.—*Bap. Adv.*

**LARGE SALARIES.**—The Bishop of London receives an annual salary of \$268,000. The Bishop of Norwich \$332,000; the Bishop of Lincoln \$374,000; the Archbishop of York \$223,000; and eight other Bishops from \$12,000 to \$194,000 each. Only two of the English bishops are regarded as men of experimental piety. Is it possible that such a hierarchy can long be endured by the most enlightened and Christian nation of Europe?—*Boston Recorder.*

**DR. COLE.**—This gentleman, who is now 32 years old, was born and brought up in Montreal—pursued his studies in the Catholic College, and became distinguished in the medical profession. Though educated a Catholic, he spent his youth in entire religious indifference—hated Romanism, and became a Deist. In 1836, he became an influential member of the Canadian Assembly—embraced the Patriot side of the question, and headed the insurrections of 1837-8; he was obliged to flee from Canada to save his life, and took refuge in the U. S. where he is now an exile. The Lord has since drawn him to himself, "by the cords of love and the bonds of a man." This conversion is stated circumstantially and beautifully in a letter of Rev. Mr. Roussey, published in the last Quarterly paper of the Foreign Evangelical Society. He is now resident at Chazy, near the line, where he has established regular worship, and is exerting a happy influence on the few Canadians within his reach. His labors already begin to bear fruit. His wife, who was a thorough Catholic, appears like a true convert. The prospect is, that they will become able and successful assistants in the Canada mission! "It is the Lord's doing," &c.—*Id.*

**A TEMPERANCE FACT.**—Within a few years, 20 persons in the first school district of the town of Dover, N. H., have been concerned in the sale of intoxicating liquors, in shops, boarding houses and taverns. Only two of these have escaped the curse of drunkenness; the remaining 18, and their wives, sons and daughters, make out upwards of 40, who have passed to the drunkard's grave. And then how many of them who received the "drunkard's bowl," at the hands of these vendors, have gone to the same grave, can only be conjectured!—*Id.*

**MISSIONARIES TO SLAVES.**—In the states of Mississippi and Louisiana, there is a growing interest on the subject of the religious instruction of slaves, and an increasing disposition on the part of the planter to do more than he has hitherto done. In some cases a single planter is willing to be at the whole expense of supporting a missionary to his slaves; and in many cases, a few planters are ready to combine to accomplish the same object. The missionaries too would be well supported. Where are the men who are ready to go?—*Id.*

**REVIVALS OF RELIGION.**—In Norwich, Ct., we understand there is an interesting revival extending through several churches in that vicinity. We also hear of increased attention to religion in several towns in the State of New York. The correspondence of the Home Missionary Society brings intelligence of revivals in very many places in various parts of the country. Not the least gratifying indication of the purity of all these revivals is that those who are engaged in them are

not disposed to publish the results until they have had time to test the fruits.

The Portland (Me.) Mirror says: "We have indications of a decided character that a brighter day has dawned upon our State. There are revivals of religion near us; but proceeding in the old-fashioned, silent, thorough way, make no noise abroad. It is all the better for this—that is, that rumor has not overrated them. It is better that a work of grace should be deeper and more pervasive than it seems—better to keep down any outbreak of emotion, if thereby the inward conviction may be more thorough. We have great faith in a noiseless work—the effect of the 'still small voice,' which penetrates the soul and subdues it. Such appears to be God's method of operation in sundry places at the present time."

The Watchman of the Valley, speaks of the state of religion in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in that vicinity. "The Third church in this city received an accession of 18 by profession, on the last Sabbath in January, and 44 on the first Sabbath of the present month, as the fruit of the present revival. These added to seven received on the first Sabbath in January, and ten who have been received on certificate, make an accession of 79, since the first of January. Above 60, we are informed, were added to the Sixth church last Sabbath. The church in New Richmond, has lately received an accession of about 20."

**REVIVALS IN THE SCIOTO VALLEY.**—Perrysburg, Chillicothe and Circleville, we are informed, are each experiencing a powerful work of grace at the present time.—*N. Y. Observer.*

**REVIVALS.**—The religious interest in this city has probably been as great since our last, as at any former period. Conversions occur daily in all our churches, as well as among the various congregations of other names around us. It is not unusual in our meetings for prayer and religious inquiry, which are held every evening, to see numbers varying from ten to fifty, and even more, to arise and ask for prayer in their behalf, and new cases of conversion are occurring daily in connection with most of our congregations. About 120 were baptized and added to the Baptist churches in this city on the last Sabbath, and a large number were added to the churches in the vicinity—the largest addition probably ever made in any one day before. As an illustration of the progress which the truth on the subject of baptism is making here, it may be of some interest to our readers to know that a large number was added to the Methodist churches by baptism on profession of faith.

Bro. Knapp is preaching during the present week at the Marlboro' Chapel, afternoons and evenings, at half past six, P. M., and at South Boston at six in the morning. He also holds a meeting uniformly at 10 A. M., for prayer and religious inquiry. How he sustains such incessant and exhausting labor, we are at a loss to tell.—*Chr. Watchman.*

**PALMYRA, Wayne Co., Feb. 21, 1841.**  
BR. BEEBEE.—The Lord has again revived his work in this place. About fifty give evidence of renewing grace. Thirty-two have been baptized, and several restored. The heavenly dove seems yet to hover about us. "Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift."  
Yours truly, A. H. BURLINGAME.

From the Baptist Record.  
**English Baptist Missionary Society.**

This Society having reached the FIFTIETH year of its existence, proposes to celebrate this as a Jubilee year, 'a season of grateful retrospect, and special liberality and devotedness.' It is proposed to raise a Jubilee fund, to be applied to relieve the Society from its embarrassments, and in such departments of its operations as shall not augment its annual expenditure, such as the purchase and erection of mission premises and places of worship, conducting of schools, preparation of native converts for evangelical labor, printing the scriptures, exploring new fields of labor, and the erection of plain but convenient premises in London for the use of the Missionary and other denominational societies. To effect this, they propose holding a series of meetings during the course of the year, and making collections for this fund in all the Baptist churches, and at all their missionary stations, and having a Jubilee sermon on Lord's day, October 2d, the date of the formation of the Society. In the month of October, a general meeting will be held in London, to supplicate an enlarged measure of the Holy Spirit to rest on all the Directors, agents, converts, contributors, and operations of the mission, and to stimulate the churches to more vigorous efforts to extend the kingdom of the Son of God throughout the whole world.

The amount of good effected by the agency of this Society is incalculable. Their missionaries have planted the standard of the cross in many places that had been filled with the habitations of cruelty, and though discouraged, and opposed, and persecuted, and sometimes almost despairing, they have in reliance on the promised grace of the Redeemer, persevered until from a very small beginning, their influence has been felt by millions of our race, and it will go on increasing in its power until all shall know God from the least to the greatest. We cannot think of this Society without blessing God our Saviour for raising up such men as Fuller, Pearce, and their worthy coadjutors who devised and sustained the plan at home; and Carey, and Marshman, and others, who gave their lives to the cause of Christ amongst the heathen. And when we reflect on all that has been accomplished by them, under the blessing of God, we see good reason for observing this JUBILEE. We sincerely hope our British brethren will find it a profitable year to them, and that while they are devising more liberal things for the heathen, God may bless them with such revivals at home, as shall maintain the truth in a kingdom, the established church of which seems fast running into the corruptions and abominations of the Popish heresy.

**UNIVERSALISM UNMASKED.**—Mr. Editor.—A few months since a prominent Universalist minister said to his hearers while preaching a funeral sermon, "You may live as bad as you will, and God will save you."

The above was related to the writer by a Baptist minister, who sat in the pulpit at the time the remark was made. This, Mr. Editor, is "Universalism unmasked." They wish to be regarded as a Christian denomination, and therefore

find it necessary to have a show of religion. But the true sentiment is, "you may live as bad as you will, and God will save you." How can it be otherwise, if there be no hell beyond the grave, and all are going to heaven? No wonder that men do not become alarmed under Universalist preaching, in view of their lost condition.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

A DRUNKARD now can have no peace of his life until he join the ranks of the Washingtonians. He used to have the support of companions to cheer him in his sordid practices, but now he must take his glass in loneliness, and then he must endure the obtrusive gaze and unremitted solicitations of the Washingtonians in every dram shop. His former companions, instead of giving him countenance, entreat him to quit, and take the pledge, and he can have no peace until he does it. The papers from all directions, north and south, east and west, are full of the triumphs of the Washingtonian band. Where will the thing end?—*N. Y. Bap. Reg.*

**FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.**—We make the annexed extract from the last quarterly paper of this society. It is followed in that by a letter giving a most interesting account of several late conversions among Canadians of note, but the communication is too long to transfer to our columns.—*Bap. Adv.*

**CANADA.**—Many who may read this number, have never received any definite information concerning the Swiss mission among the benighted people in Canada, speaking the French language. They are computed at 500,000 or more; and for two centuries have been generally kept in a state of complete ignorance, and in a degree of consequent wretchedness, which is a greater disgrace to their priests than to themselves. The Bible and the schoolmaster have alike been kept from the greater part. The most ridiculous and abominable falsehoods are palmed upon that deluded people in place of the pure, simple, and saving truths of the Bible.

Six years ago the Lord inclined the hearts of two of his children, Madame Feller, of Lausanne, and Mr. Roussy, then a student in theology, to quit their homes in Switzerland and come across the great sea to teach these miserable people the way of life, and when we consider how many unwilling attempts had before been made by Christians in the United States and by the Anglo-Canadians, to introduce the light of the gospel among this people; and when we contract with that, the rapid and glorious success of these French Missionaries, we receive a renewed conviction of the wisdom of our plan of operations. This work, we are confident, must be made by converted Frenchmen. Every successful effort, therefore, made in France, will be felt reacting upon the French population of this continent and its adjacent islands. The same remark is applicable to our efforts in Spain.

**A HOME THRUST.**—Our friend, W. B. Spooner, in the course of his speech in the Temperance Convention at Faneuil Hall the other day, says:—*Chr. Watchman.*

"Where are our friends, the rum-sellers? What do you think of your traffic, gentlemen? In 1838, when the prohibitory law was passed, you told us to go to work with 'moral suasion,' and we followed the advice of our opponents. MORAL SUASION! 'Jew, I think thee for that word.' Your business is going down in his dotage, much like the idiot boy, who, in a storm at sea, tied himself to an anchor, that he might, in case the ship foundered, have something to cling to. You have tied yourself to the anchor, and may the genius of gravitation smile upon your descent, and not a bubble rise to the surface to tell your fate."

## Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, MARCH 11, 1842.

"Doings at Baltimore."

The document which we published two weeks since, headed Doings at Baltimore, appeared originally in the Christian Watchman, and was subsequently copied into several Baptist papers. Among the number was the Christian Reflector, into whose columns it was transferred, accompanied by notes and comments by the Rev. Mr. Colver. These strictures we did not read until the middle of the present week. In looking over Mr. Colver's statements it occurred to us that we might have done him injustice by publishing the statement of the other party, and suppressing his own. We therefore take the earliest opportunity to do this, and leave the public to decide upon the merits of the case. Our paper being mostly in type when our attention was for the first time directed to this subject, we can only give the more important parts of Mr. Colver's reply, which we presume will be sufficient to place the controversy in its true light.

3. Will the reader carefully notice what they deny in this paragraph. Do they deny a document which was intended to condemn &c.? (For that was the charge.) Not at all; but they deny that they "intended" &c. Is the "direct"? Now it may be difficult to prove precisely what they had in their hearts in signing that document. But this I affirm with "directness" and "dispassionately," if that was not their intention, they were the subjects of a very gross imposition, and if they have not yet discovered the imposition, they exhibit an obtuseness of intellect which renders them incompetent to be entrusted with our missionary affairs, and if they have discovered it and suffered it to go on over the sanction of their names working its mischief, all this time, then are they utterly unworthy of trust. Can these individuals sincerely affirm that such a document was necessary to (merely) "make known to their brethren of the South what they were (more directness?) (that is) that they were what and where they always had been? Who that has ever read that document can believe it?

5. Very well, here we have the official circular of the Board had failed to give satisfaction, and the South demanded more. But it was, probably, deemed unsafe officially to say more. The Board then sent their agent, Deacon Lincoln, to have a personal interview with their Southern brethren, and he said enough to satisfy them. But as he

was not officially instructed to say it, though they were so far satisfied with what he said, that they would take no further action in the premises until they would meet them at Baltimore, and to give them this satisfaction, these individuals now assure us, was their object in attending the "fraternal conference" at Baltimore, "at which the document was presented and adopted."

This document speaks for itself, and though it may be inferred from it, "who and what the signers of it were," yet it does not purport to speak of that; but to set forth in a very imposing and formal manner the guilt and condemnation of those churches and brethren, who refuse to commune with slave-holders; and for its sentiments these "individuals," as signers of it, are responsible: whatever mental reservations they might have had at the time of signing it, and that odious document with other opinions and assurances given in connection with it (one Southern delegate assures us,) was the price of Southern co-operation—Southern funds and of their re-election. And yet, in the opinion of these "individuals," "the Board is exonerated!" Really, if they were any way interested in the matter, one would be tempted to think them over charitable.

6. In this paragraph I am implicitly charged with having made incorrect quotations from Southern documents, and directly with a venial quotation. This is a grave charge. But if true, in the opinion of these individuals, it was certainly in their power to have established it, by something more than their assertion. They have, or have had, all the documents from which I have quoted. Why do they not show wherein I have misquoted? The fact is, it is not in their power to give even an additional quotation from any document from which I have extracted, which shall change the aspect of the extract.

9. In this paragraph these individuals find it very convenient again to affirm, that the object of the secret caucus was not a caucus; that its object was very good, and that all that they did in it was very good, and that no pledges were given, &c. &c., and all this might be very well, but unfortunately for them, the documents they gave and signed in that caucus are published over their signatures; and are pledges of most fearful and obnoxious import (saving their "intentions") and the southern delegates have told us what was the object and effect of those documents. But the documents themselves, or what the southern delegates said of them, they are careful not to give us. Really, if these individuals suppose such evasive quibbling will lift them "above suspicion," they must have peculiar faith.

In times of revival, when multitudes are flocking into the church, too much care cannot be bestowed upon the examination of candidates for admission. We fear that this part of Christian duty has not been sufficiently attended to. When a candidate presents himself for admission, the church should be cautious to see that every member present is fully satisfied with the Christian character of the person under examination. By a proper attention to this point, we think that much pain might be spared the church in excommunicating members, who never "knew the way of righteousness." Immediately connected with this is another equally important matter to be observed during these seasons—we allude to the course pursued by some, in directing inquirers in the way of salvation. We commend the following article to the particular notice of such churches as may at this time be enjoying the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

**SUBMISSION AND REPENTANCE.**—The following remarks which we copy from the Observer, furnish a salutary caution to revivalists. The best of men are liable to errors of judgment, and it conduces to the correction of errors that may prove fatal "to stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance" by directing attention to the simplicity and consistency of the way of salvation through a crucified Redeemer.—*Bap. Adv.*

No one, with the gospel in his hand, will deny that repentance and faith are essential to regeneration. Repentance of life, the external performance of religious duties, or the suffering of evil will make no ground of reconciliation with God. The conditions of pardon have been published, and heaven offered to those and those only who repent and believe.

Not long since we were present when a certain preacher was addressing a large number of people who were seated before him professedly anxious for the salvation of their souls. With a great earnestness he spoke to them of their long-continued opposition to the law, the utter hopelessness of their warfare, the certainty of their final defeat and destruction, unless they laid down the weapons of their rebellion, and be concluded by exhorting them to immediate submission if they wished to be saved from hell. Very good counsel, as far as it went; but it left out of view altogether the necessity of repentance toward God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. True it is that no sinner will submit to God without the exercise of sorrow for past sin; and our objection is not that sinners are converted without repenting, but that they are tempted to rest on a hope that they are converted, before they have had one emotion of godly sorrow for sin, or a single exercise of confidence in the atonement of Christ.

A few days ago, in the church in — street, an awakened sinner replied to one who offered him such counsel, "I do not feel a sense of my sinfulness, and I fear that I cannot be saved until my heart has been more deeply affected," and the answer was ready, "All that will come by and by—you must now take up your cross, and do your duty." In such cases, it is not strange that the inquirer, trusting in the minister who offers to show him the way of life, should go on his way, encouraged with the comforting belief that he is now in the service of God, and in the straight road to heaven.—No wonder then, that he soon finds it irksome to serve a master for whom he has no love, and that gradually or rapidly he relapses into his former habits of sin.

This is not an unfair view of the instruction which has been given by very many, of late years, in the midst of revivals, and the consequences have been destructive to the purity of the churches and to the souls of men.

The Christian Watchman in noticing the progress of the revival in Boston, says: "The subject of baptism is making here, it may be some interest to our readers to know that a number was added to the Methodist churches by baptism, on profession of faith."

If this statement is correct, and from thence it comes we have no reason to doubt it, it is in direct violation of the Methodist discipline. If our memory serves us, all persons desiring to become members of the Methodist Episcopal church, must first unite with the Church, stand for six months on probation, before being admitted into the church. This rule, we believe is laid down in their Discipline, and as far as we are acquainted with their customs, has been rigidly adhered to. We should like to be informed whether the Methodist churches in Boston, not departed, in this instance, from the established rule of the church. Perhaps the *Advocate* Journal can give us some light on the subject.

The Washington Temperance Society of this city now numbers not far from one thousand members. Lectures have recently been delivered for the Society by the Hon. Judge Johnson, Judge Williams, Hon. J. M. Niles, and Hon. Ellsworth. After Gov. Ellsworth had read his address, he placed his name upon the "roll." The success which the cause of temperance every where meets, and the measures adopted to promote it, we find is arresting the attention of some, and very properly too, to the fact that a reformation from temperance is mistaken for a genuine gospel reformation. There is a salutary caution, at least, in the following paragraph from the N. Y. Baptist Register:—

A Washingtonian Temperance Hymn has been kindly presented to us. It contains excellent hymns and songs, designed to be sung at the Washingtonian meetings. We have, however, feared, that reformed inebriates misled to think that reformation from drunkenness is gospel reformation, and thereby deceive themselves. The omission of the Savior's name, moreover, in many of the hymns, through whose acceptable prayer and praise can be struck as being very exceptionable. Principles of love and kindness on which Washingtonians act, are the true principles, worthy of all praise.

The last Christian Reflector announces the name of the Rev. H. A. Graves as its editor. The Reflector has been under the management of Mr. Graves since its removal to Boston on the 1st of January of the present year. It may not be improper to say that a decided improvement in the paper has taken place since the change of editorship.

**WESTFIELD, MASS.**—A revival has been going forward for some months past in Westfield, which has resulted in the conversion of large numbers. It commenced, we are informed, in the Methodist church, and for some weeks was principally confined to that denomination. More recently it has extended among the Baptist churches of the town, and a very healthful religious influence is at present enjoyed by them.

By a recent arrival at New Orleans, from Africa, we learn that an extensive sickness, similar to the dysentery, prevails among the natives and colonists at Cape Palmas. Dr. Wilson, missionary at Cape Palmas, was among the victims. Liberia papers to the 17th of December were received by this arrival.

**FIRES.**—Three fires occurred on Monday last in New Haven. The first was a dwelling-house belonging to Dr. V. M. Dow, corner of George and Broad streets; upper part of the building destroyed. In the evening a dwelling house opposite Dr. Dow's, was destroyed by fire. About midnight a third alarm was given, which proved to be a grocery store, belonging to Mr. Newman, in Church street, which was destroyed, together with three dwelling houses adjoining.

The new Chapel of the First Baptist church in New York was opened for Divine service on Sabbath, the 20th ult. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. S. H. Cone, from Psalms lx. 4: "Thou hast given us a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth." Sabbath.

**BR. BURR.**—The 2d Baptist church in Hartford, where I have preached half of the time the past year, have been led to participate largely in the gracious outpourings of the Holy Spirit for a few weeks past. The good work began the last part of December, and it soon became evident that God was about to do great things for his people.

A meeting of days commenced on Monday last, first Monday in Jan., and continued afterwards on evenings, for four weeks; and then, for two or three weeks every evening. The time was mostly spent in prayer and exhortation. To the work, almost every member came up with their whole heart. Such wrestlings—such earnestness, I believe is seldom witnessed in any church; and like a Prince, they prevailed with God. I never seen it more apparent, that the official fervent prayer of the righteous availeth much.

There has, during this long protracted meeting, been but few sermons preached, except on the Sabbath. People came together expecting to hear Christians pray, and talk, and in this way the interest was sustained, and carried forward until the house was literally crowded with people.



of different ages, who seemed to listen with great patience to every prayer, and to feel that God was present.

In this work the church has been greatly revived, though a few weeks before, it was exceeding low, and its members much discouraged; yet the weak have become strong like David,—the sorrowful and depressed comforted, and led to rejoice, and to say, "the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad." Backsliders have been reclaimed, and have come forward with brokenness of spirit, many tears, and humble confessions to God and man.

This revival has also brought many souls into the kingdom of Christ, and among them the stout-hearted, who, to say the least, did not fear God. They have been brought to see their sins and guilt, to feel their lost condition, and, in the house of God, to fall on their knees and fervently pray, then to rejoice, and sing the song of deliverance. We cannot tell the number of hopeful conversions. Twenty-four have been baptized, others have told their minds, and will probably soon go forward.

They have engaged Br. D. Lyon, a licentiate in the church, whose labors have been so much blessed during these series of meetings, to preach for them the coming year. God has also remembered for good, the church in Bozrah, where I belong. Though the work, as yet, has been comparatively small, yet it has been truly refreshing. I had the pleasure of the third Lord's-day in Feb. to lead down into the water eight of our youthful friends, whom we hope have passed from death unto life, and among them my only child. We hope others may soon follow the footsteps of the flock.

Very respectfully,  
JOHN PAINE.  
Norwich, March 2, 1842.

[Correspondence of the Secretary.]

BALTIMORE, MD., March 7, 1842.  
Messrs. Editors.—Owing to the pressure of other business incident upon leaving Washington, I could not find time to write you in season for your last week's paper, and therefore must try to make up for it by putting the history of two weeks into a single communication.

Congress has been occupied during the last two weeks in making "muzzles" about nothing; the House engaged in reducing the pay of a few clerks, abolishing some petty offices, debating in what way the laws shall be printed, &c. &c., expending more in the consumption of time than in the saving of the reform. The Senate are debating alternately Mr. Clay's amendments to the Constitution and his resolutions for retrenchment and reform. Both Houses seem afflicted with a disease termed "cacothymia," (a mania for speech-making,) to such a degree that they will spend hours in debating points of no actual importance to them (except in eking out their pay) nor to any body else. A proposition has been made by several of the public prints, and brought up repeatedly in the House, that the members of both Houses receive a certain sum per annum, instead of their present per diem allowance; in other words that they be made to work by the job, instead of by the day. This, it is thought, will take away the tendency to protract the sessions to such extraordinary length, and shorten the speeches, at least one half. I hope that it may be adopted.

Before leaving Washington, I had the pleasure of attending a very crowded meeting of the "Washington Free-Press Vigilant Total Abstinence Society," and hearing a number of eloquent addresses, from Messrs. John Hawkins, F. F. Marshall of the House of Representatives, Robert Virginia, Rev. Mr. McClary of Maryland, and others. Mr. Marshall has come out a bold soldier in the cause of Temperance, and has consecrated to it his whole powers and energies; and possessed as he is of a vivid imagination, great reasoning powers, and an eloquence which can combine all the beauties of Burke and Sheridan, he will be much for the cause. In his speech at the meeting to which I have referred, he remarked that from the rapidly increasing numbers of the members of the House were coming up and giving the pledge, he hoped soon to be able to announce that all the members of that House were indeed the representatives of their constituents, in sobriety and morality.

I have another fact to mention in this connection, which may be interesting to you. On Wednesday last the commencement of the Medical Department of Columbia College was held, and twenty young men received the degree of M. D. Of this number twelve were not members of the Total Abstinence Society, and although not considered temperate, were in the habit of occasionally drinking wine, other liquors, and sometimes to inebriation. It was suggested that at the commencement of their professional life it might be well to start with temperance men;—the house was received with applause, and having adjourned to the house of a neighboring physician, who was Secretary of a total abstinence society, ten of the twelve signed the pledge. Thus is temperance triumphing in this section of country, where intemperance has abounded in years past; and it is destined to triumph till the last drunkard shall be laid to rest. I had almost said—tumbled into his grave; but no, he shall have joined the pledge of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. The lectures and drawings of the pathology of drunkenness, prepared by Dr. Sewall, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice in the Columbia college, have done much for temperance in this region. The Dr. has prepared four very large drawings or transparencies illustrative of the appearance of the stomach of the drunkard in different states of inebriation, which are enough to make a man's blood run cold. They have told me that these lectures and illustrations, when shown to the students, had the effect of inducing in them a determination to see the folly and danger of indulging in the use of intoxicating drinks.

In this city (Baltimore) at the present time there is great excitement on account of the currency. The railroad directors have supplied most of the small change of the city, being of the value of lower denominations than one dollar, have been depreciated to 40 or 50 per cent. below par, and the merchants and tradesmen have refused to take them, except at their specie value. There are about \$1,600,000 of this currency in circulation principally in this city, and a great number of the holders are now at the mercy of the brokers, who are depreciating it as much as possible, for the purpose of speculation. The people have become so much alarmed, that for a week past, some two or three thousand have assembled every night, and speeches have been delivered, and one of the State Senators burnt in effigy; there have been, however, as yet, any outbreak of popular violence, although apprehensions have been entertained every night that such would be the result. Some measures are now under consideration, which, it is hoped, may tend to relieve the distress in some measure, but whether they will be effective or not, remains to be seen.

I attended the First Baptist church yesterday, which is under the pastoral charge of Rev. Stephen P. Hill. Mr. Hill is certainly one of the most eloquent and interesting preachers of our denomination south of Mason and Dixon's line. His brilliant imagination, his earnestness and pathos, and his winning manners, all make him, as a man, well calculated to direct his hearers to the source from whence comes every good and perfect gift. I was gratified to learn that his congregation is composed of some of the most intelligent and highly educated men in this city.

In haste,  
Yours,  
MEDICAL.

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH CONTEMPLATED.—For the following intelligence respecting the revival in Lyme, we are indebted to the Baptist Advocate.

EAST LYME.—From a letter received by a friend, we learn that there is a revival now in progress in the villages known as Lyme and East Lyme. In the latter place, where there is a small Baptist Church, Elder Watrous is preaching, who is known to many of the friends in this city. Under his ministrations a revival commenced at the beginning of the winter, and on one Sabbath in January he gave the right hand of fellowship to 49 converts. He has preached for some time at Old Lyme and the number of converts there is supposed to be nearly 100. They are about to organize a Baptist Church in the latter place.

WOOLSEY ON BAPTISM.—The New York Baptist Register of the 25th ult. has the following notice of Mr. Woolsey's book.

"We only had the privilege of examining this work a few days ago, and are rather surprised, considering its excellence, and the originality, that it has not had a more extensive circulation. Br. Woolsey is pastor of the church at Norwalk, Conn.

REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—The Washington (Pa.) Reporter, mentions a remarkable religious revival which has recently occurred in that country, and thus remarks;

"This revival has embraced in its benign influences, nearly the whole population—there not being a *reviler* or *scuffer* of the truths of the Gospel left where the doctrines of infidelity held undisputed sway. The occupation of the two taverns in the place was entirely gone; the landlords and their wives having joined the Church, closed their bars, and determined to deal out no more liquor! At Bealville, in this county, the results of this glorious excitement are still more surprising, as to numbers, though the population embraced in its circle but few professedly *infidels*, we presume, and were, consequently, less disinclined to embrace the truths of Christianity. One hundred and sixteen souls professed religion and were happily added to the Church within the last few weeks. This number must embrace, with those previously in the Church, nearly the entire population of that place.

There is not a man in Bealville who does not belong to the Church!

BELLS.—Our citizens seem to have a taste similar to the Russians in the article of bells. A large bell weighing upwards of 3000 pounds was placed in the belfry of the Episcopal Church, a few months since. Not long after, the bell on the Center Church was cracked, and was last week replaced by a new one, weighing 4,500 pounds. We have now some nine or ten large bells attached to the different churches in the city, whose music on a clear Sabbath morning may be heard for some miles around. The Center Church can probably boast the largest organ and the largest bell of any church in New England, if that is any credit to a Christian church.

THE FLOWER PEOPLE.—By a Lady.  
"It is my faith that every flower,  
Enjoys the air it breathes."

Hartford, published by Tyler & Porter, 1842.

This is a beautiful little volume containing 228 pages, 16 mo. The descriptions of the different flowers, from the early *Snow Drop* of spring, to the later summer flowers, are accompanied with engravings, so neatly colored, as to closely resemble nature. Those who are fond of flowers will find this an interesting book. The typographical execution of it reflects much credit upon Mr. Williams the printer—it being in our estimation one of the best printed books ever issued from the press in this city. For sale by Tyler & Porter, No. 6 Asylum st.

WARM WEATHER.—The thermometers in different parts of the city stood at about 70 degrees above zero on Friday last. Early fruit trees, lilacs, &c., appear to be just ready to put forth their leaves.

Accounts have been received at Salem, that the barque Gentleman arrived at Sierra Leone in January, having on board the Amistad Africans.

Up to the time our paper went to press, no news had been received from the Caledonia. She has now been due between two and three weeks.

### Selected Summary.

A HAPPY EFFECT.—The Rochester Democrat says:—"The Secretary of the Savings Bank of this city told us yesterday, that a lady has just deposited one hundred and twenty-five dollars in that institution, saved by her husband from the avails of his day labor since he has signed the cold water pledge in July last. Such a fact should be heralded from one end of the land to the other, as one of the blessed fruits of temperance."

A HOUSE COAST.—Caracas papers to the 15th of January, received at the office of the Journal of Commerce have just received about an immense coal mine recently discovered in the neighborhood of Porto Cabello. It is said to be 15 miles wide, and more than 15 miles in length. The coal lies at the surface, and extends in huge veins over an immense space; it borders the sea five leagues; and its quality is acknowledged by engineers to be superior to the best English. So vast a mine has never been seen before; and its veins, 3 or 4 yards in diameter, and of an infinite number, have surprised all who have seen them.

OPERATIONS AT THE MINT.—The report of the Directors of the Mint in Philadelphia furnishes the following, as the extent of its operations during the year 1841. It appears that the deposits of gold at Philadelphia within the year amounted to \$715,173, and those of silver to \$562,446. The gold, \$248,478 was derived from the mines of the United States;—from Virginia, \$25,737; North Carolina, \$76,431; South Carolina, \$5,448; Georgia, \$139,796; Tennessee, \$1,212; Alabama, \$1,563. For the first time, too, deposits of domestic silver amounting in value to \$4,798, have also been received.

SENeca LAKE.—It is a remarkable fact—a fact like the lake itself, too deep to fathom—that the Seneca Lake never freezes over in the severest winters. While the much larger lakes, Ontario, Erie, Michigan, Huron, and even Superior itself, are annually, for several weeks locked firm in the fetters of ice, the Seneca is always open.

THANKSGIVING IN TEXAS.—The 22d day of March being the anniversary of the National Independence of Texas, President Houston has recommended that the day be observed as one of devotional exercises, thanksgiving and prayer.

The Columbus (Ohio) Journal speaks of the continued warm weather in that region. In the preceding week three barns were burnt by lightning in various parts of the State.

It is stated that the slave trade has increased to a frightful extent on the shores of northern Africa and in the Mediterranean. The Greek marine is engaged in this traffic, and the Tuscan flag is also made use of.

Value of American Manufactures in 1841, about \$200,000,000.—Home consumption thereof, about \$183,000,000. A gentleman in Ohio has lately imported a cow which cost him thirteen hundred dollars!

A SIMPLE MAGNET.—Our friend Davis of Boston, who is probably the greatest magnetician in the U. S., lately showed us a simple method of producing a magnetic needle, a knowledge of which may often prove essentially useful in determining directions, where a regular compass cannot be readily obtained. The process consists in simply twisting a piece of wire, or iron rod.—Mr. Davis took a piece of the smallest kind of nail-rod, about six inches long, and fixed one end in a vice, twisted the iron (cold) two or three times round; and then balancing it on the point of a needle—it readily assumed its true magnetic position, of north and south. Such little discoveries tend to bring the most useful sciences within the reach of every capacity, and contribute largely to the promotion of free and enlightened communities.—N. Y. Mechanic.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1842.  
An important decision has been made in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, in relation to the trial of slaves claimed in the free states by the citizens of the South. The Court decided that it was unconstitutional to subject the parties to a trial, and that Congress alone had the power to prescribe the rules of proceeding in such cases.

Mr. Clay made his long looked for speech in the Senate, on his Retrenchment and Reform Resolutions. He spoke upwards of two hours reviewing the resolutions, and explaining their objects *seriatim*. The most intense interest pervaded an assembly, which, in point of fashion, intelligence and beauty was never surpassed even in that chamber.—Mrs. Madison, under the belief that Mr. Clay was making his closing speech, honored the Senate with her presence. Every nook and corner was densely crowded. The reporters, in a more material sense than Maebeth by Banquo's ghost, were lifted from their seats, and some of which were even taken possession of by ladies. The effort of Mr. Clay is regarded by his friends as among the greatest of his life, challenging the admiration even of his political opponents.

The following article we take from the New York American of March 1st, 1842.—We do not receive the Georgian.

A call from the South for a Tariff.

The Savannah Georgian holds this language:

PROTECTION.—A state of feeling is growing up in the South upon the subject of the tariff, that existing ten years ago. It is natural that it should be so, when it is but too evident that our interests lead us to such a change. Free trade with all its beauties has brought with it few or no benefits, but rather a train of calamities and we find the whole South laboring under a complete prostration of prosperity. We do not hesitate now to say that the cause may be found in the fact that we do not live sufficiently within ourselves. We do not encourage our manufactures, and therefore take all our energies, and then in vain, to pay for those things of which the main part could be produced amongst ourselves.

Labor is misapplied; we produce more of our staple than is wanted, and we have not yet learned to distribute our force upon those subjects which would prove most profitable. To enable us to do this, it is necessary to erect some barrier to keep foreign competition from interfering with us and rendering our efforts fruitless by driving us from our own markets. This can be accomplished by protection. We shall then produce and manufacture, and consume our own products, and not be thrown entirely into idleness by the great glut of any one article, as is now the case. Cotton is a drug, and at a low price, and till we can turn our hands to something else, we must continue to languish. Even this article requires a protection, and our assertion last summer, that with the reduction the duty by the compromise act to 20 per cent. the East Indies would meet us in our own market, is nearer being realized than we expected.

The following extract from the Washington correspondent of the Christian Courier, is the proof, and must wake up the South to her peculiar position. "We learn that large orders have been sent from Boston and Salem to the East Indies for Cotton, during the last month! The increasing products of cotton in the British East Indies will soon attract the attention of our Southern producers, and a tariff of protection must be resorted to by them."

We suspect there may be some doubts as to these orders while cotton is so low at home, but the least advance in its prices, we are certain would bring large imports from abroad, if in July next the compromise act goes into operation and reduces the duty to 20 per cent., instead of three cents per pound.

THE SEASON IN NEW JERSEY.—The Burlington (N. J.) Gazette says:—"Our gardeners and some of our farmers, are already preparing their hot-beds. Indeed, some of them have been under way for several weeks. In one frame in our city, potatoes are up nearly six inches. In some gardens, the honey-suckles and gooseberries are out in leaf, and the blossoms of the peach and apricot are prematurely distended. We fear the consequences of such early development, should the frosts of a late spring overtake the blossoms."

REFORM.—About five hundred ladies of Montpelier, Vt. recently addressed a petition to Maj. Keley, inn-keeper in that village, urging him to repudiate alcohol and all that it inheres. The Major took but little time to consider and answered that he would do so cheerfully—only regretting that he had not sooner ceased selling the poison, and thus escaped their rebuke.

A committee of five has been appointed by the Baltimore Banks to announce to the Legislature that the Banks would be ready to receive specie payments on the first of August; or that they would be ready to receive specie payments on the first of September, if the Legislature authorizes them to issue one and two dollar notes to an amount not exceeding five per cent. of their respective capitals.

During the past year, Massachusetts paid a bounty of \$4,777 65 upon 27,319 lbs. of coconuts raised in the State, from which 1390 pounds of silk were reeled.

ARABIAN SLAVE TRADE.—The Bombay Times has received intelligence that 3000 African slaves had been lately imported into Arabia from Zanzibar, and that 600 Abyssinian Christian slaves had also been brought to the slave market.

RETRIBUTION.—The punishment that waits on crime, the retribution that follows iniquity is forcibly portrayed in the miserable fate of that deluded female, who aimed the horrors of the French Revolution, profaned the titles of Divinity. The worshipped and the worshipper have sunk alike to the grave of guilty horror; but the shuddering lessons of their crimes and fate remain; and these lessons should break in thunder on the moral hardness of those who in our days would overthrow the Revolution, and make a Deity of human reason.

THE GODDESS OF REASON.—In the Paris papers of August 1, 1817, we find among the obituaries the following announcement: "Died, within these few days, in the hospital

of pauper lunatics of Salpêtrière, where she had lived unimpeded and unknown for many years the famous Theroigne de Mericourt, (the Goddess of Reason) the most remarkable of the Heroines of the Revolution."

This female, (nearly in the state of nudity,) was seated upon a throne by Fouche and Carnot in the Champ de Mars, and hailed alternately as the Goddess of Reason and of Liberty. There was something remarkable in the history of the latter days of this poor creature, and her life is not without its moral. She, who was taught publicly to blaspheme her Creator, and to dishonor her sex, (for she appeared in public nearly naked,) was for the last twenty years of her miserable life, subject to the greatest of human calamities—the deprivation of reason. She repented severely of her horrible crimes, and her few lucid intervals were filled up by the most heart rending lamentations. She died at the age of fifty-seven. This is another awful warning to the living atheists, radicals, and "free thinking Christians" who are now following in the steps of the French Revolutionists.—Boston Whig.

ESSENCE OF WICKEDNESS.—A petition has been prepared in the southern part of this State, and we presume will be presented to the Legislature, which asks for still greater disabilities to be inflicted upon our colored citizens. It effectually prohibits negroes and mulattoes from purchasing or holding real estate hereafter within our territorial limits; and also asks that all contracts by them or with them entered into, within the jurisdiction after a given time, null and void; or that such other means as in your wisdom might be deemed most expedient to this end [their banishment from the State] may be by you adopted. If this is not supremely wicked we know not what is.—Ohio paper.

GOOD TIDINGS.—We have this morning received a letter from our Lecturing Agent, Rev. H. Smith, in which he says:—"In Providence, R. I., four Roman Catholics have recently united with Protestant churches. Some have renounced Romanism, and among them a young Spaniard, who expects next fall to enter Brown's University."—Protestant Vindicator.

SINGULAR.—The Baltimore Sun relates the following singular circumstances as having occurred last week, near Lancaster, Pa. A gentleman having considerable money with him, left that city alone in a carriage for Havre de Grace. He soon overtook a woman with a basket on her arm, and allowed her to ride with him at her request. He soon suspected that the person was a man in disguise, and as they were coming near a piece of woods, he became anxious to get rid of his companion. He therefore accidentally dropped his hat, and could not stop his horse until it was some distance behind. With considerable hesitation his companion, at his request, went back for the hat, and watching his chance, he gave his horse the reins, drove through the woods, and on reaching the first house, opened the back, and found within a pair of pistols well loaded and a tin whistle. The inference was plain, and in view of his escape, he pocketed his pistols, and the loss of his hat with great pleasure.—N. H. Palladium.

PATENT OFFICE.—The Annual Report of Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, has been laid before the House of Representatives. It exhibits the results of its operation for the past year, of which the following is a summary: Number of patents issued, 495, do. expired, 327; applications for patents, 347; excess over last year, 83; number of patents issued previous to Jan. 1842, 12,477; receipts for 1841, \$31,300; ordinary expenses, \$29,065; for restoration of patents, &c., \$30,507. The Report suggests the necessity of a reform against the frauds practiced by selling patents where none have been obtained—the expediency of giving authority to Consuls to administer the oath for applicants for patents—of increasing the salaries of clerks in the office—of establishing a night and day watch—and of appropriating the whole building to the legitimate purposes of the establishment.

### Marriages.

At Lafayette, Indiana, Feb. 6th, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Samuel Danforth, formerly of this city, to Miss Eliza Bullard, of the former place.  
At Goshen, Feb. 23d, by Rev. C. B. Everest, Mr. Johnathan Wadhams Jr. to Miss Ann P. Lucas.  
At Tolland on the 15th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Marsh, Mr. Jesse James to Miss Juliette E. Luce.  
At Suffield, by Rev. A. C. Washburn, Mr. D. Pease to Miss Susan K. Alden.  
At Plainfield, on the 29th ult. by Rev. Mr. Peckham, Mr. Oliver Douglass Esq. of Killingly, to Miss Matilda Gallup of Plainfield.

### Deaths.

In this city, Wednesday morning, Eliphalet Averill, aged 65 years.  
In this city after a short illness, Miriam Kennedy, daughter of George M. and Miriam F. Way, aged 2 years and 8 months.  
In this city, on the 4th inst., Mr. Volney Roberts, aged 44.  
In Bristol, Mr. John G. Buck, of Berlin, aged 20.  
At New Lebanon, N. Y., on the 17th of Feb. Miss Martha B. Lynde, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Lynde of this city.  
In Boston, Mrs. Louisa Carlie, wife of Mr. William Nichols, publisher of the Christian Watchman, aged 36.  
In Avon, Feb. 23d, a traveller, who was understood to call his name Forcise, aged about 45. He arrived in that place on foot, the evening before his death, in great distress, and had been completely drenched by falling into a river; but could give little or no account of himself. Stature, about 5.12 feet—part of the two middle fingers on the right hand lost—dressed nearly new, coarse blue roundabout, waist vest and mixed pantaloons, by which description, his family and friends will be able to learn the fate which has befallen him.

Receipts for the week ending March 9, 1842.  
Gamaliel Fowler, 1 50; L. B. Ward, 5 00; J. Buckland, 3 00; George Mitchell, Esq. 20 00; S. R. Whicker, 1 19; Mary Durfee, 19; H. W. Curtis, 2 00; C. Robinson, 5 00; J. Angell, 2 00; Rev. Davis T. Shaller, 10 25; Cornelius Rice, 4 00; Manna Case, 3 25; Luman Andrews, 2 00.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of Twenty dollars and twenty cents from the 2d Church in Suffield, and Dr. Ives, for the Home Mission.  
Hartford, March 9. J. B. GILBERT.

The next meeting of the Hartford County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Burlington, on the last Wednesday of the 30th of the present month.  
New Britain, March, 1842. JOHN R. LEE.

THE Seats in the Meeting House of the First Baptist Society will be rented for one year on Monday, the 4th of April, 1842. Sales to commence punctually at 10 o'clock, A. M. The annual meeting of said Society will be held at 6.12 o'clock.

A. N. CLARK, DANIEL TOWNSEND, Society Committee. SAM'L. ELDERIDGE.

CONNECTICUT LITERARY INSTITUTION.

The Spring Term of the Connecticut Literary Institution will commence on Wednesday, 23d inst. This Institution affords the facilities of a thorough education in the common and higher branches of English Studies, and in the Languages, so far as is necessary for admission to College, or in a course extended according to the wishes of the students. Indigent students disposed to labor, can generally find employment on the Steward's premises, or in the village, and in this way defray a part or all of their expenses. The thorough instruction afforded, the judicious and efficient general discipline, and the marked and salutary moral influence of the Institution, inspire the Trustees with renewed confidence to recommend it to the liberal patronage which it so highly merits, and which it has hitherto received.  
D. Ives, Sec.  
Suffield, Feb. 8, 1842.

REMOVED.—RODERICK TERRY & CO. have removed to Store No. 31 and 33 Commerce, foot of State street, where they offer for sale a full supply of goods in their line, at the lowest prices.  
March 11, 1842. 4w52

BAPTIST MEMORIAL.—The 2nd number of this very instructive, valuable and cheap work is now received and ready for delivery at the book store of the subscriber, No 180 Main street. GURDON ROBINS.  
Feb. 23, 1842.

Second Advent Conference.—A general Conference of those who believe the Second Advent of Christ to be near, will commence in the City Hall in this city, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., and continue a week or more.

Messrs. Miller, Litch, Himes and others, who are prominent in the cause, are expected to be present. Mr. Miller will probably give a Lecture every evening during the continuance of the conference. Ministers, Christians, and others, of all denominations, are invited to attend.  
Hartford, March 9, 1842.

Spring Goods.—The subscriber has received this day, and is now opening a fresh supply of goods in his line, consisting in part of Broadcloths—Wool dyed English, French and German Cloths, in blacks, blues, browns, greens, olives, mixed, drab, &c.

Cassimeres—Wool dyed black, blue, drame, ribbed, striped and plain Cassimeres of every description. Velvets, Serges, Vestings of every description, Coat Binding, Vest Bindings, brown Holland, Sillesia, Pading, Duck, Buttons, Tailors' Crayons, sewing Silk, cotton and linen thread, together with a general assortment of Tailors' Goods.

Mechanics and Tailors from the country will find it for their interest to examine the stock, as the prices shall be as low as in Boston or New York.

DAVIS' CLOTH STORE.  
March 9. [3w52] No. 131 Main st.

New Spring Goods.—JOHN OLMSTED & CO. will open in all the present week, their usual full spring supply of staple and fancy Dry Goods, CARRIAGES, AND FURNITURE Dry Goods, comprising the most complete assortment of goods of superior quality and new and handsome styles they have ever offered, which, having been purchased mostly at auction for cash, will be sold at very low prices.  
March 11. 2w52

"LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE." WHILE THE BELL RINGS.—THE CASH SYSTEM.—W. MELLEEN returns his thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him the past year, and solicits a continuance of their favors. Having ascertained by practical demonstration that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he has concluded to adopt the Cash System with small profits. Persons in want of BOOTS and SHOES can now ascertain how much they have been obliged to pay the manufacturer heretofore to insure the debts of those who have purchased on credit, and will have an opportunity to buy at the reduced cash prices. He flatters himself that from his long experience as a practical workman, he shall be enabled to manufacture and furnish to his customers all articles in his line at prices cheaper than any other establishment. He has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing, super water proof Boots; men's, boys', and youth's thick Boots; calf pump Boots; men's and boys' Brogans; men's Slippers, &c., all of which he offers to the trade or at retail, cheap for cash, at 313 North Main-st. N. B. All orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to, and the work warranted.

All accounts due the subscriber must be paid immediately. Pay up, pay up, or — W. MELLEEN.  
Hartford, March 4, 1842. 51

Selling out, for a few weeks longer only.

REMEMBER that in the GROCERIES & PROVISIONS in the cash store, No. 79 State street, opposite A. A. Cooley's Drug store, can be had at first cost, and many of them less, a good chance for buyers. Also, 300 Cider bottles; and any one who wishes to buy Lard Kettle, Lard Press, machine for filling Sausages, and in short the whole apparatus for carrying on the pork business complete, will find a good chance for a bargain. Also, 4 first rate Horses, 12 Harnesses, 6 sleighs and Cutters, 7 Wagons, 2 Chaises, Saddles, Bridles, &c., all will be sold to close the concern in a few weeks. All can be accommodated with some article that will be needed in after time. As I am short for help, don't all come at once. J. M. GLAZIER.  
Hartford, March 4, 1842. 3w51

At a Court of Probate holden at Suffield, within and for the District of Suffield, on the 2d day of Feb. A. D. 1842. Present, LUTHER LOOMIS, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of HORACE SHELDON, of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, shewing to this Court that he is guardian of Aurelia M. Gillett, James F. Gillett, and Horace M. Gillett, of said Suffield, within said district, minors, that said minors are the owners of real estate situated in said Suffield, viz.—the Gillett farm so called, bounded south on highway, east on land belonging to the heirs of Oliver Sheldon deceased, and the heirs of Oliver Parsons deceased; north on land owned by Edwin Kent, Albert Kent, Levi Stanley, and heirs of Oliver Sheldon, deceased; west on land belonging to Martin Sheldon and Edwin Kent, containing about one hundred and ten acres, together with the buildings thereon standing, valued at about three thousand dollars. That it would be for the interest of said minors to have said land and buildings sold, and the avails loaned on good security, as the law requires, praying for liberty to sell said property for the purposes aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court that said guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Hartford, in the County of Hartford, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district, on the twenty-sixth day of March next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Certified from record.  
Suffield, Feb. 2, 1842. LUTHER LOOMIS, Judge. 48

SECOND VOLUME OF THE CHRISTIAN WORLD. A Monthly Publication—Designed for all Denominations of Christians. JANUARY, 1842.

EDITOR'S ADDRESS: T. H. STOCKTON, PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of the public is very respectfully solicited to the following statements, illustrative of the character of this periodical.

I.—ITS OBJECT.—THE CHRISTIAN WORLD is devoted to the advancement of ALL CHRISTIAN INTERESTS.

II.—ITS PLAN.—This comprises FOUR MAIN DEPARTMENTS:—1. Bible Christianity. 2. Organized Christianity. 3. Connections of Christianity. 4. A Christian Miscellany. As far as practicable, the first will be occupied by original and independent expositions of the Religion of Christ, as found in the Bible; the second, by original sketches of all Churches and Ecclesiastical Institutions—each association to be represented by competent authority of its own; the third, by original reviews, on strict Christian principles, of such subjects as the Government, Literature, and Philosophy, Science, and the Art of the World; and the fourth, by geographical, historical, and biographical characters, events, descriptions, poetry, anecdotes, apophthegms; general intelligence, statistics, &c. III.—ITS MANEGER.—A CHURCH CIRCLE, or CORRESPONDENTS, qualified by ample PERSONAL ACCOUNT, and SOCIAL CONNECTIONS AND DISTINCTIONS, to furnish all departments, richly, with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS. The first volume contained contributions from thirty writers—including eighteen ministers of the Gospel, some of whom are of high reputation—representing, as a whole, almost all Christian denominations.

IV.—STYLE AND TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—1. STYLE.—As heretofore, the regular public article will consist of one number, of eight pages, in large, quarto form, enclosed in a cover, every month. Occasionally the pages will be multiplied.

2. EMBELLISHMENTS.—The JANUARY No. is adorned with a fine print, from a London plate, of the PLAN of JERUSALEM, from a drawing by CATHERWOOD. As such embellishments are, however, very expensive, the frequency of their appearance will be governed by the profits of the work.

3. TERMS.—One copy, \$1.25 per annum; five copies, \$5.—always in advance. No orders need be sent without the money. Postmaster will frank letters with remittances.



